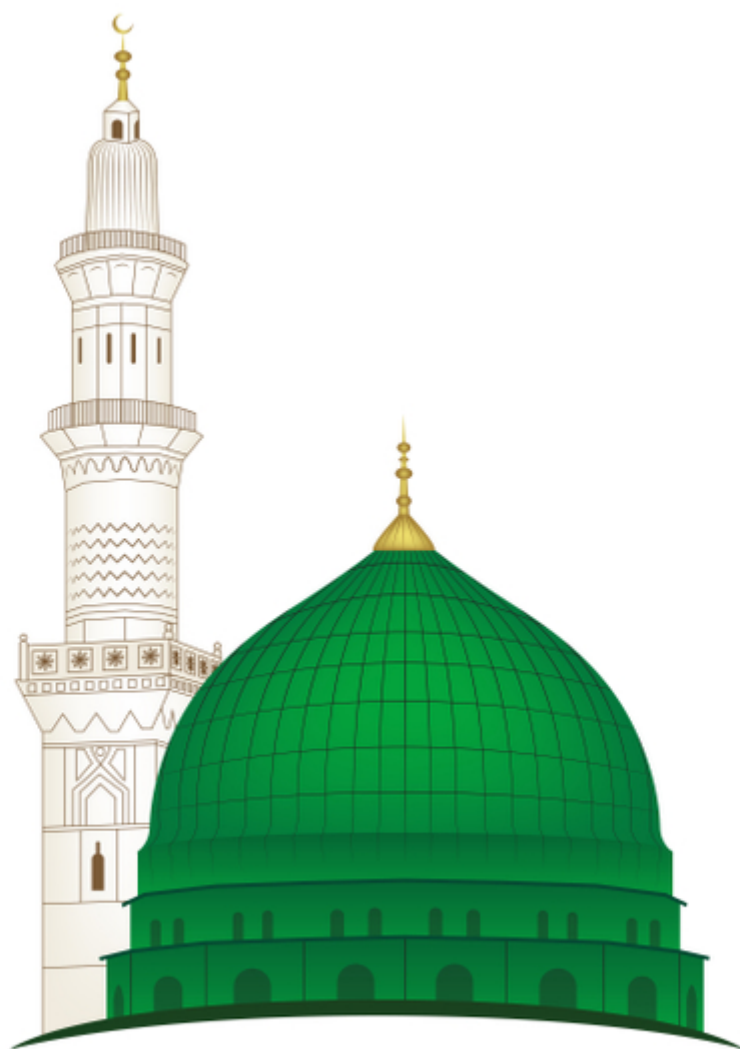


EVIDENCES AND ANSWERS TO
GENERAL QUESTIONS ON



EID
AL MILAD UN
NABI ﷺ



An Najm
Islamic Media
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Du'a for Reading the Book

Read the following Du'a (supplication) before you study a religious book or an Islamic lesson, you will remember whatever you study, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ**,

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَانْشُرْ

Note: Recite Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī ﷺ once before and after the Du'a.

Translation

O Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ**! Open the door of knowledge and wisdom for us, and have mercy on us! O the One Who is the Most Honourable and Glorious!

Note: Recite Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī ﷺ once before and after the Du'a.



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I N L I G H T
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01

Most people simply reject numerous evidences and simply ask that prove evidences of Mawlid from Quran and Sahih Hadeeths, Alhamdulillah, we are going to do that.

Allah says in Holy Quran 21:107

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٠٧﴾

"And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds."

and in Holy Quran 10:58

قُلْ بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِ فَبِذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْرَحُوا هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ ﴿٥٨﴾

*Say, "In the bounty of Allah and in His mercy - in that **let them rejoice**; it is better than what they accumulate."*

Hence without any shadow of doubt arrival of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is a mercy not only upon us but all worlds and creations of Allah , thus we should rejoice as ordered in Qur'an

Allah says in Holy Quran 19 regarding Yahya عليه السلام

وَسَلَامٌ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ وُلِدَ وَيَوْمَ يَمُوتُ وَيَوْمَ يُبْعَثُ حَيًّا ﴿١٥﴾

*"And peace be upon him **the day he was born** and the day he dies and the day he is raised alive."*

So the days when Anbiya عليه السلام are born are days of "Tranquility" in sight of Allah.

02

I N L I G H T
O F H A D I T H

02

Abu Qatada Ansari رضي الله عنه reported that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was asked about fasting on Monday, whereupon he said:
*"It is (the day) **when I was born** and revelation was sent down to me."*

[Sahih Muslim, Book 6, Hadith 2606]

It is clear from this Hadith that beloved Prophet Muhammad was very happy about the day of his birth and so fasted out of gratitude. Fasting is a form of worship, so one can celebrate this day by any form of worship. One can fast or hold gatherings or provide food to the poor, all being acts of worship.

Narrated 'Ursa رضي الله عنها : Thuwaiba was the freed slave girl of Abu Lahb whom he had manumitted, and then she suckled the Prophet Muhammd ﷺ

When Abu Lahb died, one of his relatives saw him in a dream in a very bad state and asked him,

"What have you encountered?" Abu Lahb said,

"I have not found any rest since I left you, except that I have been given water to drink in this (the space between his thumb and other fingers) and that is because of my manumitting Thuwaiba."

[Sahih Bukhari, Volume 7, Book 62, Hadith 38]

bu Lahab freed Thuwaiba on joy at birth of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, even the worst of Kuffaar and greatest of enemies is given relaxation in his Adhaab due to freeing Thawaiba by pointing with his finger, so Imagine the situation of a momin who rejoices on Mawlid

Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه reported that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ came to Madina and saw the Jews fasting on the tenth day of Muharram. They were asked about that. They replied:
“This is the day, on which Allah made Moses and the children of Israel emerge victorious over Pharoah.

So, we fast on it “OUT OF GLORIFICATION TO IT”.

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said:

“We have more claim over Moses than you.”

So, he ordered Muslims to fast on it"

[Sahih Muslim, Volume 2, Hadith 1130]

If Jews glorify their days to venerate Musa (a.s) then we Muslims have more right to venerate and rejoice on day when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born, this is an accepted analogy as Ulama have derived this specific ruling from the hadith.

Hadrat Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه narrates that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ while mentioning his journey of Miraaj explains:

Jibreel عليه السلام asked me to get off from Buraak at Bethlehem and told me to say the prayer there, after which he said:

*"Do you know where you have prayed (O Messenger of Allah)?
You prayed at Bethlehem where Isa was born".*

[Sunan an-Nasa'i, Volume 1, Hadith 448]

So the Mawlid and the places where Prophets عليهم السلام are born are amongst Sha'ir (sings to be venerated) of Allah.

03

G E N E R A L
Q U E S T I O N S

03

Did Sahabah ﷺ celebrate Mawlid?

Ameer al-Mu'awiyah رضى الله عنه reported that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ came to a circle of his companions and said,

“What has made you sit together?”

They replied,

*“We sat to pray to Allah and to praise Him for guiding us to His religion, and **for blessing us with you.**”*

He رضى الله عنه asked,

“By Allah, nothing else made you sit together?”

They replied,

“By Allah nothing else made us sit together!”

He رضى الله عنه said,

“Know that I did not make you swear on this because I doubted you, but because Gabriel عليه السلام came to me and informed me that Allah عز وجل is proudly showing you off to the angels!”

[Sunan an-Nasa'i, Book 49, Hadith 5428]

Hence, it is well proven that Sahabah gathered together to praise Allah for blessing us with Beloved Prophet Muhammad and even Allah عز وجل is happy and showing it to angels!

Imagine how much Allah would be happy when we slaves gather and praise Allah for blessing us with mercy for all worlds, leader of Mankind and Jinns, the Imam of Ambiya عليه السلام, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ .

Are there are only two Eids prescribed?

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ on one Friday said,

“O gathering of Muslims, Allah has made this day (of Friday) an Eid for you, so make ghusl and use the miswak (on this day).”

[Related by at-Tabarani]

Abdullah bin Abbaas رضي الله عنه was reciting verse 3 of Surah Maaida, from the Qur'an. A Jew, sitting close-by heard it and said to Abdullah *“If that verse which you recited, was revealed to us, we would make that day an Eid day”*.

Abdullah bin Abbas رضي الله عنه replied,

“When this verse was revealed, there were two Eids on that day. One of them was the Hajj day and the other Friday”.

[Tirmidhi, “Tafsir”, Tafsir Ibn Kathir, Surah 5, Verse 3]

From the references above, it is proved that the term “Eid day” does not specifically apply to the two Eid days (Al-Fitr and Al-AdhHaa), but instead, it could be used for any Islamic holy day. This means that we can refer to “Milaad-un-Nabi” as “Eid-Milaad-un-nabi” The reality is the objectors would not mind if it was called Islamic Gathering or Peace Conference or Dawah Project but as soon as the lovers of Rasulullah ﷺ call it Eid Milad-un-Nabi they jump on the Biddah Bandwagon. If the book written by Imam Bukhari can be called Sahih Bukhari instead of Book of Allah but yet anyone who seeks knowledge from it will be rewarded by Allah, then the gathering that has been set for the remembrance of ﷺ the Habib of Allah can also be named after the blessed Habib.

Mawlid gathering is not exaggeration of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Umar bin Khattab رضي الله عنه reported that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, *“Do not exaggerate in praising me as the Christians praised the son of Mary, for I am only a Servant. So, call me the Servant of Allah and His Messenger.”*

[Sahih Bukhari, Hadith 3261]

The meaning of this Hadith is quite clear and simple, in that one must avoid exaggeration in praising Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in a manner the Christians praised Prophet Isa عليه السلام. Anything besides this has been implicitly permitted in this Hadith.

The renowned commentator of Sahih al-Bukhari, Imam Hafidh Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani رحمته الله states in the explanation of this Hadith, quoting from Ibn al-Jawzi:

“The reason behind this prohibition was due to what was mentioned in the Hadith of Mu’adh, where he (Sayyiduna Mu’adh رضي الله عنه) sought the Prophet Muhammad’s ﷺ permission in order to prostrate before him. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ forbade him from doing so. Hence, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ feared that someone else may exaggerate even more, thus he was quick to prohibit such exaggeration with great emphasis.

Ibn al-Tin رحمته الله said: The meaning of “Do not exaggerate in praising me” is that do not praise me as the praise of Christians. So much so that some exaggerated and regarded him Isa عليه السلام to be a partner of God. Some claimed that he was God himself, whilst others said that he was the son of God.”

(Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, Fath al-Bari, 12/183-184)

To decorate Mosques with lights is not wastage of money

Ibn-e-Shaheen Muhaddis رحمہ اللہ narrated from Hadrat Abi Ishaq Hamdani رحمہ اللہ :

“He says that on the first night of Ramadan, Hadrat Ali رضی اللہ عنہ visited Masjid-Nabavi, in which lanterns/lamps were burning and the Holy Qur'an was being recited. He said "*O Umar ibn Khattab! May Allah illuminate your grave, as you have illuminated this Masjid at the time of the recitation of the Holy Quran.*"”

[Ibne Shaheen]

It is proven that brightening the Masjid in Ramadaan has been practiced from the time of Sayiduna Umar رضی اللہ عنہ. It should also be noticed that the other Sahaaba didn't object to this either. If making special arrangements and illuminating the Masjid is allowed to commemorate the month we received the Holy Qur'an which is a blessing and grace of Allah, then there should be no problem if we illuminate our Mosques to commemorate the month we received the biggest blessing of Almighty Allah in Rabi-ul-Awwal, our beloved Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

Some people quote an out of context hadith in which Prophet prohibited decorating mosques. Here, the prohibition is not against every decoration. Rather, impermissible flaunter has been censored, e.g. decorating with pictures and statues. That was why likeness to the Jews and Christians was made (their places of worship are strewn with such decorations). It could also refer to the decoration that is not for Allah but for show (riya), boastfully building mosques and decorating them in contest with each other.

Why to fix a day to celebrate Mawlid?

Narrated Abu Wail رضي الله عنه: Abdullah ibn Masud رضي الله عنه used to give a religious talk to the people on EVERY Thursday.

Once a man said, "*O Aba 'Abdur-Rahman! (By Allah) I wish if you could preach us daily.*"

He replied, "*The only thing which prevents me from doing so, is that I hate to bore you, and no doubt I take care of you in preaching by selecting a suitable time just as the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to do with us, for fear of making us bored.*"

[Sahih Bukhari, Volume 1, Book 3, Number 70]

Ofcourse the commemoration of Mawlid should not be restricted to the 12th of Rabbi-ul-Awwal but instead should be remembered every breath we take through constant dhikr of Allah and reciting durood upon the Master Muhammad ﷺ

But here we would like to ask, why you have the problem with fixing a day? Show us evidence of where our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ or the Sahabah or Taba'een restricted Muslims to NOT give charity on a fixed day? To not recite durood-o-salaam on a particular day, not to gather for dhikr of Allah on a certain day?

These dates are fixed merely for convenience and habit. No one believes that commemorating Milad is not possible on other dates besides the appointed ones. These objections establish that the dissenters have no proof of impermissibility. They merely rule it to be Haraam out of their unholy and baseless deductions.

Should we mourn or celebrate as people say Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born 12th Rabi ul Awwal, also he left this world at same date

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said,

"My life is a great good for you, you will relate about me and it will be related to you, and my death is a great good for you, your actions will be presented to me, and if I see goodness I will praise Allah, and if I see evil I will ask forgiveness of Him for you."

[Manahil Al-Safa, Page 31, Hadith 8]

Also according to shariah mourning for someone's death should not be more than three days, except for a woman, who has lost her husband.

Allah says in Holy Quran 93:11

وَأَمَّا بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ فَحَدِّثْ ﴿١١﴾

"And publicize well the favours of your Lord."

The companion of the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Abbas ؓ explained the word favors. He says here, *"In this verse favor signifies the Prophethood and Islam."*

[Tafseer Ibne Abbas, Sure Al Duha, Page 651]

Therefore, we should believe that Sayiduna Rasoolallah's ﷺ noble birth is the superior blessing of Allah and we should celebrate this rather than mourn his passing.

Is 12th Rabi ul Awwal authentic date of birth of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ?

Some people claim that exact date of birth of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is not known, hence there is little room for the celebration of Eid e Milad un Nabi on 12th of Rabi ul Awwal.

First of all those who prove Mawlid always believe that Mawlid is not restricted to 1 date only, you can rejoice on any day, secondly the early most Seerah books like Seerat Ibn Ishaq, Ibn Hisham, Tabaqat Ibn Sa'd confirm the date of birth to be 12th Rabi ul Awwal, so does Ibn Kathir in his book Sirat ar Rasul where he calls it mainstream opinion and calls other opinions as weak.

12 Rabi-ul-Awal is not only accepted as Milad Day from the classical and ancient scholars, it is also confirmed by the governments of the whole Islamic world. The holidays of almost 2 dozen Islamic countries, and except Iran ALL other countries celebrate it on 12 Rabi-ul-Awal.

Iran celebrates it on 17 Rabi-ul-Awal, but this is because they coincide it with the birth date of Imam Jafar Sadiq ؑ

Is celebrating Eid Milad un Nabi ﷺ a bid'at?

No. We have already shown, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his noble companions ﷺ celebrated the noble birth of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ by thanking Allah and doing more ibadat. Celebrating Mawlid is **Sunnah** of Prophet & his companions! Similarly continuing the practice we gather and thank Allah for showering us with favour of sending us our Master, the leader of Humans and Jinns, the Imam of Ambiya ﷺ, the mercy to all worlds, beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ .

Anas ﷺ narrates that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said,

“None of you will have faith till he loves me more than his father, his children and all mankind.”

[Sahih Bukhari, Book 2, Hadith 8]

How can not a true believer be happy on the date of birth of the one who made us believer, the one who taught us the religion of Allah.

How to celebrate Eid Milad un Nabi ﷺ?

Milad of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ can be celebrated in every halal way of Islam. One can fast on that day, recite Quran and Durood excessively.

One must attend Mawlid gatherings and listen to lectures on Seerah and blessed birth of Sayyiduna Rasoolallah ﷺ.

A true believer loves Prophet Muhammad ﷺ the most, so he should be happiest on the day when the world was blessed to have his most beloved person, our Master Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

On the day of Mawlid, one should thank Allah for blessing us with mercy of all worlds, our Master Sayyiduna Muhammad ﷺ by giving charity to the poor and distributing food to the poor.

Attending procession is yet another way to show love as the welcome of Sayyiduna Rasoolallah ﷺ to this world.

Most importantly one must recite Durood Shareef excessively on Mawlid and thank Allah.

What should I not do on Eid Milad un Nabi ﷺ?

The scholars and the muftis of the noble shariah say regarding this matter, one should refrain one self from:

- Attend gatherings which have any sort of Musical instruments (except Daff)
- Attend gatherings where intermixing of men and women is there.
- Attend gatherings where food served has any haram ingredients or is not halal.

Is procession and use of flags allowed?

Yes, both are well proven from hadiths.

- When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ arrived in Medina, The men, who were watching the desert every day, looking for signs of the travelers, saw dust rising in the distance! As the figures drew closer, it became clear there were two of them! And then when they drew even closer it was clear that finally the blessed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had arrived!

News spread quickly throughout the town. People in their shops, in the market, and in their homes heard the news that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had arrived. Everyone rushed to welcome the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ!

Furthermore, men and women from the rooftops, and children and slaves in the streets were proclaiming the following slogans:

[Sahih Muslim, Hadith 7522]

- Syeda Amina رضي الله عنها said:

"I saw that 3 flags were placed at the time of His birth, one in the east, one in the west and one on the Ka'aba."

[Khasaais-e-Kubra, Vol. 1, Pg. No. 82;
Al Mawahib Al Ladunniya, Vol. 1, Pg. No. 125]

Usage of Islamic flags and raising them is a symbol of Islamic presence in the region.